


Facts About Prohibition

or

*Fighting the Battle of Truth
With the Weapon of Error*

By
S. A. CLARK
Author and Lecturer
Carrollton, Mo.





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The Poets' Prayer for Liberty

Whittier wrote during the midnight darkness of the Civil War:

"If, for the age to come, this hour
Of trial have vicarious power,
And, blessed by Thee, our present pain
Be Liberty's eternal gain,
Thy will be done!"

John Hay continues the prayer:

"Thy will! It bids the weak be strong;
It bids the strong be just;
No lip to fawn, no hand to beg,
No brow to seek the dust.
Wherever man oppresses man.
Beneath they liberal sun,
O Lord be there, thine arm made bare,
Thy righteous will be done."

In these beautiful lines from James Russell Lowell, is found assurance of the answer:

"Careless seems the great Avenger;
History's pages but record
One death grapple in the darkness
'Twixt old systems and the Word;
Truth forever on the scaffold,
Wrong forever on the throne,—
Yet that scaffold sways the future,
And, behind the dim unknown,
Standeth God within the shadow,
Keeping watch above his own."

Introductory

George William Curtis once said: "If you would achieve undying fame, attach yourself to the most unpopular righteous cause."

In presenting Facts About Prohibition, I do so knowing that I am attaching myself to the most unpopular righteous cause in American history; but not for the purpose of achieving fame. There is but one longing and utterance of my heart, and that is for liberty and justice. It is in obedience to the dictates of my conscience and this longing of my heart, that, in the language of Thomas Jefferson, "I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against any form of tyranny over the mind of man."

Webster said: "God grants liberty only to those who live it, and are always ready to guard and defend it." And Franklin said: "They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety." It was Lowell who wrote:

"They are slaves who fear to speak
For the fallen and the weak;
They are slaves who will not choose
Hatred, scoffing and abuse
(P) Rather than in silence shrink
From the truth they needs must think;
1 They are slaves who dare not be
In the right with two or three."

It is these sentiments, rather than a desire to
eave fame, that have actuated me to take a stand

against the wave of intolerance which is sweeping over our country disguised as prohibition and other so-called legal reforms.

Certainly no good citizen will oppose the enforcement of national prohibition by due process of law and by regularly constituted authorities, who are charged with the enforcement of all other laws. On the other hand it is equally certain that no good citizen is willing to abrogate the "Bill of Rights" contained in the first ten amendments to the Federal Constitution in order to enforce the eighteenth amendment, which does not repeal and does not purport to repeal any other amendment. (The efforts being made to enforce the eighteenth amendment by methods which violate the personal rights guaranteed to every citizen by the first ten amendments are making the law extremely odious to the people and hastening the time when its repeal will be demanded by an overwhelming public sentiment. However enthusiastic one may be for prohibition, he cannot be a good citizen and condone the open and willful violation of the "Bill of Rights," which is more sacred to every true American than prohibition.)

If we are going to discard these constitutional guarantees of personal rights in our pursuit of a "bootlegger" or a bottle of beer, how far shall we go? During past crusades of a similar character the torch has been applied to the homes of offenders; their bodies have been burned at the stake. efforts to enforce prohibition, shall we go to the extent? Shall we stop within the limits prescribed by the Federal constitution? If not, just where shall we draw the line? These are vital questions at this epochal period in American history, and upon them

correct solution depend the safety and perpetuity of our government and all its institutions.

The fourth amendment says: "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall be issued but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized." The fifth amendment provides that, "No person * * * shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation."

(Through an unbroken line of decisions from the beginning of our government down to the present time, the Supreme Court of the United States has held sacred and inviolable the rights of the people guaranteed by these two amendments.) The following brief excerpts are from opinions in three different cases by as many different eminent jurists:

"They apply to all invasions on the part of the government and its employees of the sanctity of a man's home and the privacies of life. It is not the breaking of his doors and the rummaging of his drawers that constitutes the essence of the offense, but it is the invasion of his indefeasible right of personal security, personal liberty, and private property, where that right has never been forfeited by his conviction of some public offense." (Boyd v. United States.)

"The tendency of those who execute the criminal laws of the country to obtain conviction by means of unlawful seizures and enforced confessions, the latter often obtained after subjecting accused persons to unwarranted practices destructive of rights secured by the Federal Constitution, should find no sanction in the judgments of

the courts which are charged at all times with the support of the constitution and to which people of all conditions have a right to appeal for the maintenance of such fundamental rights. * * * The efforts of the courts and their officials to bring the guilty to punishment, praiseworthy as they are, are not to be aided by the sacrifice of those great principles established by years of endeavor and suffering which have resulted in their embodiment in the fundamental law of the land." (Bram v. United States.)

"The effect of the Fourth amendment is to put the courts of the United States and Federal officials, in the exercise of their power and authority, under limitations and restraints, as to the exercise of such power and authority, and to forever secure the people, their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures under the guise of law. This protection reaches all alike, whether accused of crime or not, and the duty of giving to it force and effect is obligatory upon all entrusted under our Federal system with the enforcement of the laws." (Weeks v. United States.)

✓ The foregoing plain and unmistakable language of the Federal Constitution and the Supreme Court ought to be sufficient to cause the most dauntless crusader to pause at the threshold of human liberty and consider well before he trespasses and profanes the temple of justice.

It was the issuing of writs of assistance by the British government to revenue officers, empowering them, in their discretion, to search suspected places for smuggled goods, that inaugurated the resistance of the Colonies to the oppressions of the mother country. It was James Otis, in that memorable debate in Boston, in 1761, who pronounced it "the worst instrument of arbitrary power, the most destructive of English liberty and the fundamental principles of law that ever was found in an English law book." It was John Adams who said that "then

and there the child Independence was born." Is it any surprise that the descendants of those noble patriots should resent a similar intrusion upon their rights by government officers and agents? Is it any wonder that the ruthless invasion of those sacred rights under the guise of law enforcement has produced nation-wide disrespect for law, which is more dangerous to our government than the bayonets of foreign soldiers?

But the modern crusaders are in the saddle and riding hard, with lances poised and banners flung to the breeze. Wayne B. Wheeler, the paid lobbyist, is in command, while spineless congressmen and unprincipled demagogues truckle at his heels and tremble at his power. In the language of James Madison, I would say: "Distant as it may be in its present form from the Inquisition, it differs from it only in degree. The one is the first step, the other the last in the career of intolerance."

The time has come when the line will be sharply drawn, not between those who favor and those who oppose the enforcement of national prohibition; but between those who would enforce it like all other laws by constitutional methods and those who would discard all constitutional limitations and restrictions and enter upon an era of unrestrained intolerance and persecution.

Q If prohibition cannot be enforced without destroying the palladium of human liberty, then it is doomed to take its place among the constitutional discards with the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments—two other illy advised war measures—which never have been enforced, but have hung like a spectre over the Southern states since the Civil war.

(Whenever the confiscation and destruction of private property, the invasion of personal rights, and the invoking of the system of espionage—relics of the Dark Ages long since discarded by civilization and expressly forbidden by the American constitution—become necessary in order to enforce any law, it is *prima facie* evidence that the law itself is inherently bad, out of harmony with the progress of the age, and ought to be repealed. Such legislation is not an evidence of national greatness, but a sign of national weakness, even a forerunner of national decadence.)

The final test of a free government is not determined by its form, but by the protection afforded its citizens in the exercise of their inalienable rights. Liberty, as interpreted by our fathers, means perfect freedom of opinion, expression and action, circumscribed and limited only by the equal rights of others. Paraphrasing the language of Thomas Jefferson, I would say: It is time enough for the rightful purposes of civil government, for its officers to interfere whenever principles, appetites, lusts or passions break out into overt actions against peace and good order.

This is a clear line of demarcation beyond which the state or civil authorities should never attempt to go. On the other side it is the line which bounds the sphere within which the church should confine its activities. On one side of this line the state should be a "terror to evil doers;" on the other side the church should love and persuade men into the kingdom of God. (The methods employed by the church are necessarily in contrast but not in conflict with the methods employed by the state. The church

cannot employ the methods of the state to make men moral or righteous, no more than the state can employ the methods of the church to maintain law and order.)

(The state can and should suppress all open, notorious, public places of vice and immorality, including immoral drinking resorts. That is clearly the province of the state. But the state cannot mould private character by legislative enactments. The state cannot make men temperate, or virtuous, or righteous, or moral in their private lives.) That is purely the province of the gospel. If that is not the province of the gospel, then the church of Jesus Christ has no place in this world. Or, to use the language of St. Paul: "If righteousness come by the law, then Christ is dead in vain." Shall we employ the carnal weapons of Saul of Tarsus and call upon the state for authority to compel others to accept our ideas of morality and righteousness, or shall we with Paul the Apostle declare: "Though we walk in the flesh, we do not war after the flesh; for the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds?"

—The true test of Christianity is found, not only in the righteousness of the cause espoused, but also in the weapons employed. The most dangerous people in all the world, because they are the most deceptive, are those who employ wrong methods in their support of a righteous cause—those who fight the battle of truth with the weapon of error. They are also the most difficult to combat, because they class all those who oppose their wrong methods with those who oppose their righteous cause, which

so beclouds the issue that the common people are unable to make the proper distinction. Wearing his "holier than thou" hand-made halo of prohibition tinsel, the fanatic classes every one who is conscientiously opposed to prohibition among the "wets," although he may be consistently temperate or even a teetotaler; while every one who endorses prohibition is classed among the "drys," although his system may be saturated with liquor. By this method of deception the prohibitionist clothes himself in the garb of righteousness and becomes a welcome guest in the church, which accepts him into full fellowship, endorses his carnal methods and assists him to "shake down" its members for fat contributions. These fanatics, who, even now, are clamoring for the death penalty for those who violate the Volstead Act, belong to the same class that ushered in the darkest night in the annals of time and crimsoned the pages of mediaeval history with the blood of martyrs.

The exclusive mission of the church is to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ, which teaches that the world is to be regenerated by regenerated men and women, and not by regenerated laws and ordinances. The divine mission and commission given to both clergy and laymen is to preach the gospel, and not to beat the bass drum in a political parade. The weakness and impotency of the church organization of to-day spring from the fact that too many of the professed followers of the Nazarine are more interested in some particular phase of evil in civil life than they are in proclaiming the original sin of mankind and in its only sure remedy—an undoubting, unqualified, and everlasting hold upon the gospel of the Galilean.

If the Christian churches of America will make

the same effort to bring men under "the perfect law of liberty," that they have been making to bring men under the law "which gendereth to bondage;" or in other words, if they will make the same effort to get men into the kingdom of God, that they have been making to get men into prison cells—the shouts of new-born souls will reverberate around the world and be re-echoed in the celestial city. Many prayers of thanksgiving have been offered in this country for the final triumph of national prohibition; but if orthodox is true there is more rejoicing in heaven over one soul that is saved by the power of the blood than there is over the enactment of ninety and nine man-made laws for the regeneration of one hundred million people.

The lesson all should learn is that men cannot be regenerated morally by any human power. There is in human governments absolutely no power to lift mankind to a higher spiritual plane. Men can be reformed only as individuals, not en masse. The religion of Christ appeals only to the individual, and it effects real moral reformation and regeneration only as it is voluntarily accepted by the individual and becomes a real force in his daily life. All legislative attempts to accomplish this purpose en masse are meaningless platitudes, deceiving men and offending God.

Our moral weaknesses and religious infirmities are due to the fact that the church, with a complaisant smile, has turned over to the state the enforcement of the moral law, and the state has failed, as it always will, while the man on the street sneers at the church. The man on the street is not tired of the words of the Nazarine; but he is tired of political

harangues from the pulpit, and of fake reform movements sponsored by the church.

When the church takes back the disciplining of the moral and religious life of its members; when it divorces itself from all legal reforms and is willing to "render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's;" when it ceases to uproot the wheat in an effort to destroy the tares; when it teaches self control instead of legal restraint; when it preaches the power of love instead of the force of law; when it finds more joy in the salvation of souls than in the imprisonment of sinners; when it discards its carnal weapons of warfare for those weapons which are not carnal, "but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds;" then, and not until then, will there be a great spiritual awakening which will do more to restore the mental and moral equipoise of the nation than all of the reform legislation ever conceived by the mind of man.

THE AUTHOR.

they were numerous is shown by the fact that during the next year (1915) 3,832 were seized and destroyed.

Instead of reducing the amount of alcoholic beverages manufactured and consumed the efforts of the prohibitionists brought about an opposite result, for the reason that the traffic became more profitable. The more the liquor traffic was taxed, licensed, regulated, restricted and prohibited, the more it grew and concentrated in the hands of a few. The truth of this statement is unquestionably established by the following table taken from the annual reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, showing the number of gallons of distilled spirits produced, the number of gallons consumed and the number of distilleries in operation, during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1909, to June 30, 1917:

Fiscal Year	Gallons Produced	Gallons Consumed	Distilleries In Operation
1909	133,450,755.1	114,693,578.2	1292
1910	156,237,526.4	126,384,726.7	906
1911	175,402,395.5	132,058,636.5	923
1912	178,249,985.0	132,259,147.6	820
1913	185,353,383.1	140,289,424.8	870
1914	174,611,645.0	136,269,752.6	743
1915	132,134,152.2	121,493,325.0	635
1916	249,123,921.8	133,025,969.4	605
1917	277,834,366.6	160,740,210.6	507 ✓

This table shows a steady increase in the amount of distilled spirits produced and consumed, except during the two years following the outbreak of the European war, when this country was in the throes of an industrial and financial crisis. It also shows that while the amount of distilled spirits produced from 1909 to 1917 increased more than 100 per cent, the number of distilleries in operation decreased

more than 60 per cent. In other words 507 distilleries produced more than twice as much liquor in 1917 than 1292 distilleries produced in 1909.

The same table also shows that the consumption of distilled spirits increased from 114,693,578 gallons in 1909, to 160,740,210 gallons in 1917. During the same period West Virginia, Idaho, Arkansas, Colorado, South Carolina, Virginia, Oregon, Washington, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota, and the District of Columbia all went "dry." In 1917, before war-time prohibition went into effect, three-fourths of the country was nominally "dry;" and yet the consumption of distilled liquors reached the highest mark ever known in the history of the United States. These figures prove conclusively that the "drier" the country became, the more liquor it distilled and consumed.

Surley this is not the result which prohibitionists have sought for, fought for any prayed for; but ignoring the facts and even denying the truth of government statistics, blinded by prejudice until they are unable to see that they are pursuing the wrong method to a right end, these frenzied fanatics have continued to deceive and delude the people in their delirious pursuit of a favorite phantom. Deplorable as these figures may be they do not reveal the worst results of this legislative hysteria.

Increased Illicit Distilling.

With the advent of prohibition came the illicit distiller, and as one state after another went "dry," the number of "moonshiners" increased. However distasteful it may be we again revert to official figures to prove this statement. The following table,

showing the number of illicit stills seized and destroyed by government officials for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1908, to June 30, 1915, is taken from the annual reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

Fiscal Year	Illicit Stills Seized
1908.....	1,130
1909.....	1,743
1910.....	1,911
1911.....	2,471
1912.....	2,466
1913.....	2,375
1914.....	2,677
1915.....	3,832

These statistics are authentic and prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that the government was unable to control the illicit production of alcoholic beverages under local and state prohibitory laws. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue frequently admitted that fact. What has happened along this line since the adoption of national prohibition is even more startling, and will be found in our summary of the results of the eighteenth amendment.

"Bootlegging" Follows Prohibition.

"Bootlegging" is another evil which has followed the efforts of legal reformers to control men's appetites by law. "Bootlegging is principally carried on in states operating under local prohibition laws, and appears to be one of the hardest propositions that revenue officers are called upon to solve," said Wm. H. Osborn, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in his annual report for 1914. "As the various states vote 'dry.' " said he, "the operations of the bootlegger grow larger." He frankly admits

the inability of the government to cope with the situation on account of the limited number of officers. To say that this condition has become nationwide and grown immensely worse under national prohibition would be a mild statement of a deplorable fact.

Increased Consumption of Cigarettes.↙

Another evidence of the futility of the efforts of legal reformers and professional uplifters to rob men of their moral freedom and repeal the Divine law of free moral agency, is shown by government statistics in relation to the use of tobacco. While practically every state in the Union has enacted one or more laws either restricting or prohibiting the manufacture, sale or use of cigarettes, and few, if any, such laws exist in relation to cigars, smoking and chewing tobacco, yet the consumption of cigarettes has increased enormously while the number of cigars and the amount of smoking and chewing tobacco consumed has actually decreased. The following table, taken from the annual reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, shows the number of cigars, the number of cigarettes, the pounds of smoking and chewing tobacco consumed, and the number of cigarette factories in operation during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1910, to June 30, 1919:

Fiscal Year	Number of Cigars	Number of Cigarettes	Smoking & Chewing Tobacco—Lbs.	Cigarette Factories
1910	8,213,356,504	7,884,748,515	436,608,898	531
1911	8,474,962,786	9,254,351,722	380,794,673	478
1912	8,350,119,103	11,239,536,803	393,785,146	469
1913	8,732,815,703	14,294,895,471	404,362,620	447
1914	8,707,625,230	16,427,086,016	412,505,213	381

1915	8,030,385,603	16,756,179,973	402,474,245	367
1916	8,337,720,530	21,087,757,078	417,235,928	311
1917	9,216,901,113	30,529,193,538	445,763,206	311
1918	8,731,919,141	36,959,334,804	417,647,509	263
1919	7,899,407,423	38,104,738,310	376,959,091	237

Like the liquor traffic, the more the cigarette business was taxed, regulated, restricted and prohibited, the more it grew and concentrated in the hands of the few. It may be said that restrictive and prohibitive legislation is not responsible for the increased consumption of cigarettes; but in the face of these astounding facts certainly it cannot be said that such legislation has produced any favorable results. Neither can any sincere person look these figures squarely in the face and attribute the increased consumption of cigarettes to the war; because the greater portion of this increase was prior to the war. During the two years prior to the war the consumption of cigarettes increased from sixteen billion to thirty billion in round numbers; while during the two year war period the increase was less than eight billion. Some other reason must be assigned to account for this national craze for cigarettes.

Drug Habit Follows Prohibition.

One of the very worst results of this era of so-called legal reforms, during which time we have been striving to legislate virtue into life, to cure all our ills by statutory enactment, to legislate the devil out of business and mould private character by law; is the creation of an insane desire for opium and other narcotics.

At the beginning of this era of legislative hysteria, the use of habit-forming drugs in this country

was negligible. The few who did use such drugs were involuntary addicts—having acquired the habit, not of their own volition, but through the mal-practice of quack physicians. Few, if any, voluntary drug addicts could be found. But with the spread of prohibition the use of narcotics increased to such an extent, especially in the “dry” states of the South, that Congress passed the Harrison Narcotic Law, which became effective March 1, 1915. Notwithstanding the strict provisions of this act, the use of narcotics continued to increase to such an alarming extent that the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington appointed a special investigating committee. This committee was appointed March 25, 1918, and after a thorough investigation extending over a period of more than one year, submitted its report under date of April 15, 1919. At the risk of offending those who who have a distaste for statistics and government documents, we venture to reproduce the salient features of this official report, from which all of the following statements and statistics were obtained; the quotation marks indicating where the exact language of the committee has been used:

“A comparison of the per capita consumption in this country with that of other countries indicates that this country consumes from thirteen to seventy-two times as much opium per capita as is consumed by other countries, the records of which were available.”

Then follows a table showing the annual per capita consumption of opium in grains of the countries named; Austria, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{8}$; Italy, 1; Germany, 2; Portugal, $2\frac{1}{2}$; France, 3; Holland, $3\frac{1}{2}$; United States, 36.

“As the average dose of opium is one grain, the amount consumed in the United States per annum is sufficient to furnish 36 doses for every man, woman and child.”

“The amount of cocaine which can be produced from

the cocoa leaves imported annually is approximately 150,000 ounces. This is sufficient to furnish every man, woman, and child of the country with 2 1/2 doses."

"The foregoing represents only the extent of this traffic as carried on through legitimate channels. In recent years, especially since the enactment of the Harrison law, the traffic by 'underground' channels has increased enormously, and at the present time it is believed to be equally as extensive as that carried on in a legitimate manner."

"This illegitimate traffic has developed to enormous proportions in recent years and is a serious menace at the present time. It is through these channels that the addict of the underworld now secures the bulk of his supplies."

In response to questionnaires addressed to druggists, the committee obtained information from which it estimated that 18,299,397 prescriptions containing narcotic drugs had been filled within one year. From the same source the committee obtained information in regard to the quantities of the exempt preparations dispensed—Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, paragoric, etc. Based on this information the committee estimated that within one year the following quantities were sold: Bateman's Drops, 2,508 gallons and 312,934 bottles; Godfrey's Cordial, 2,584 gallons and 441,956 bottles; Paragoric, 143,328 gallons and 18,435 bottles.

"In explanation of the above figures, it may be stated that they do not include the sale of other exempt preparations which were made up by druggists and of which no record was kept, nor do they show the sales of the same or similar preparations by groceries and other wholesalers and retailers who, in certain states, are permitted to sell these exempt preparations without restriction."

"The drugs used by addicts in order of their frequency, as shown in replies to all forms of questionnaires sent out by the committee, are as follows: Morphine, heroin, opium, (all forms) and cocaine. Codeine, laudanum, and paragoric are reported as being used in about equal amounts, but to a lesser extent. In recent years the use of heroin has greatly increased, and in some communities it is at present used more extensively than any of the other drugs. * * *. It is at present regarded

by many as the most dangerous of these drugs from the standpoint of habit formation and the creation of new addicts."

The committee made an extensive inquiry through all available sources of information to ascertain the number of drug addicts in the United States. After giving all the information so obtained, the report concludes by saying: "Taking these facts into consideration, the committee is of the opinion that the total number of addicts in this country probably exceeds 1,000,000 at the present time."

"The statistics compiled by the committee show that the greater part of the addicts in this country are American born. It is a rare occurrence to find an addict among the immigrants on their arrival in this country, although some of them become addicted to the use of these drugs after taking up their abode in this country. Of course this statement does not apply to the Chinese and certain other nationalities of the Orient."

"What effect, if any, nation-wide prohibition will have on the situation could not be definitely determined by the committee. The consensus of opinion of those interested in the subject appears to be to the effect that the number of drug addicts will increase as soon as the prohibition laws are enforced. * * * This opinion apparently receives some support from investigations made in some of the Southern States, where prohibition has been in effect for some years. It has been noted that in these states the sale of narcotic drugs and cocaine, and especially the sale of preparations exempt under section 6 of the Harrison Act, such as Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, and paragoric, have greatly increased during this period."

In plain and colorless terms the committee has portrayed a condition which has become a national peril. It clearly indicates that the cure-all remedies of the reformers have produced a situation far worse than the evils which they sought to cure. Since the filing of the report from which we have quoted so copiously official information is limited, but it is sufficient to indicate that the committee was right

in its conclusion that conditions would grow worse with the enforcement of national prohibition. There were 16,995 violations of the narcotic law reported for the fiscal year of 1918; 27,356 for the year of 1919, and 50,486 for the year of 1920.

In a recent issue of the Kansas City Journal several columns were devoted to a graphic description of the local traffic in drugs and the horrible conditions resulting therefrom. In a concluding paragraph the situation is summarized as follows:

"The menace today in this city has assumed alarming proportions. That fact is admitted by all authorities. The absence of liquor is driving the criminal and many of the people who were formerly heavy drinkers to the use of drugs. The number of addicts is on the increase constantly and the forecast of where the mad barter of souls for a pinch of narcotic will end is a difficult thing."

An Associated Press dispatch from New York City, under date of May 7, 1921, said: "The narcotic habit has increased 1,400 per cent in the United States within the last six years, Dr. Carleton A. Simon, special deputy police commissioner of New York City, told the national conference of police chiefs here today. * * * There are about two million narcotic addicts in the United States, Dr. Simon stated. In 1915 the number was only 140,000." Dr. Simon is regarded as an eminent authority on the subject, and according to this dispatch he urged more drastic laws.)

Aside from leprosy—the most dreadful of all diseases—drug addiction is probably the worst affliction that can befall a human being. If there had been 140,000 cases of leprosy in this country in 1915, and after trying a "guaranteed" remedy for six years the number had increased to two million,

would the American people be willing to continue to apply the same remedy with a little more vigor? That is exactly the advice of this eminent specialist and legal reformer in relation to the drug habit. After trying the narcotic law six years, during which time the number of addicts increased 1,400 per cent, he advocates a continuance of the same remedy with a little more vigor. The prohibitionists used the same logic to secure the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment—the greatest national calamity known in American history.

Results of the Eighteenth Amendemnt.

While the eighteenth amdenment to the constitution was declared adopted in January, 1919, the Volstead Act, making it effective, was not approved until October 28, 1919, and the Prohibition Unit for its enforcement was not completed until the latter part of December of the same year. The annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has not yet been published for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921. Consequently the only accessible offical information is contained in the annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920. At that time the Prohibition Unit had been in operation only about six months; hence the statistics available are not for a full year. But some idea of the violence of this fit of national insanity may be had by a glance at the figures contained in the last annual report published.

Table No. 86, on Page 189, of the annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, shows that 14,337 illicit stills, 109,370 gallons of distilled spirits and 44,365 gallons of wine were seized by government

officials. The total value of all property confiscated by the government in the attempt to enforce prohibition was \$2,390,637.99. In addition to the unknown quantities of "home brew," "moonshine," and liquor smuggled into this country from Canada, Mexico, and other foreign countries, there were withdrawn from bonded warehouses 28,220,909.6 gallons of distilled spirits, presumably for medicinal and religious purposes. According to a recent dispatch from Washington the department estimates that the "bootleggers," who dispensed a greater portion of this liquor, made nearly one billion dollars profit; but no effort is made to estimate the enormous profits of "home brewers," "moonshiners," and "rum runners," who smuggled liquor across the border. As a matter of fact prohibition places a premium on crime and offers large rewards to those who violate the law. So long as the government makes it possible for "bootleggers" and "moonshiners" to make one thousand per cent profit on their wares, there is no hope of suppressing the traffic; because, "The love of money is the root of all evil.")

There were 507 legitimate distilleries in the United States when war-time prohibition became effective. During the first year of national prohibition in the state of North Carolina 3,104 illicit stills were seized and destroyed, 2,165 in Virginia, 2,089 in Georgia, 1,380 in Alabama, 1,079 in South Carolina, 1,069 in Ohio, and 14,337 in the entire country. This number, large as it is, represents only a small per cent of those in operation. It was estimated that there were no less than 1,000 illicit stills in one county in Michigan. In a recent address be-

fore a local post of the American Legion in Salt Lake City, Dr. Elmer I. Goshen, a Congregational minister, declared: "Right now there are 5,000 stills in Salt Lake City, to say nothing of the 'home brewers.' "

Unprecedented Crime Wave.

Whether or not prohibition is responsible for the crime wave which has been sweeping over our country during the past two years, may be a debatable question; but it cannot be denied that for producing criminals by the wholesale, prohibition has eclipsed all previous legislation in American history. Millions of men and women, who were good citizens, became criminals under the law, and so many of the prohibition enforcement officers themselves went wrong that it became necessary to investigate their activities through officers from another department of the government. Whether or not the conduct of these special investigators will in turn require investigation, remains to be seen. Some idea of this condition, which is a national shame and disgrace, may be obtained from the following Chicago dispatch, dated May 28, 1921:

"Fifty prohibition agents in four states are involved in evidence which will be presented to the Federal Grand Jury here next week, Federal investigators announced today. Internal Revenue operatives for several weeks have watched the dealings of prohibition enforcement agents in Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan. The probers announced today that they had evidence implicating 50 men. Organized grafting among the prohibition enforcement officers, by which saloon keepers were systematically 'shaken down,' was uncovered."

"I am convinced that 50 per cent of the members of the Chicago police department are involved in illegal sales and transportation of liquor," asserted Charles C. Fitz-

morris, Chicago's chief of police, in letters sent to John H. Alcock, first deputy, and Charles F. Clyne, district attorney, which were made public September 24, 1921. The following day the chief gave out a statement in which he said: "Prohibition is not a fact, but a fallacy, and this applies not only to Chicago, but to every city of which I have knowledge. In Chicago there is more drunkenness than there ever was—more deaths from liquor than before prohibition—more of every evil attributable to the use of liquor than in the days before the so-called prohibition laws became 'effective.' Prohibition enforcement in Chicago is a joke. That statement not only goes for the police department, but for the citizenry. Thousands of Chicagoans are interested in violating the prohibition laws every day. Chicago is like a dry farm needing water, and the prohibition enforcement office is as futile as any group of men would be who tried to stop the rain and prevent the ground from soaking up the moisture."

7 Constitution Ruthlessly Violated.

In the attempt to enforce prohibition the constitutional right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, has been ruthlessly violated. Many citizens have lost their lives in attempting to defend this right, and a large number of prohibition officers also have been killed.

11 Death, Blindness and Insanity.

Those who have lost their lives, become permanently blind, or hopelessly insane from drinking denatured alcohol, "white mule," and other poisonous liquids, would make an army of no small proportions. The attorney general of Missouri, Jesse W. Barrett, under date of August 15, 1921, sent out an appeal to all civic and religious organizations in the state for assistance in stamping out the manu-

facture, sale and use of "moonshine filth." Said he: "Men are daily being blinded for life, killed or made insane by drinking it. In Kansas City alone 50 negroes have been made incurably insane and have become public charges on the city by drinking this liquor."

How About Kansas?

This fairly describes the condition resulting from substituting poisonous concoctions for pure and unadulterated liquors, not only in Missouri, but throughout the country. But how about Kansas? that state which has had prohibition so long that it has become accustomed to it. Surely even prohibitionists will welcome official facts and figures from this Gibraltar of legal reform. Here they are:

Richard J. Hopkins, attorney general of Kansas, while in Kansas City recently gave out an interview, which was published in the Kansas City Star, a prohibition paper, in which "he said he had received reports from nearly every one of the state's 105 counties that liquor was being manufactured. Prohibition caused liquor prices to increase rapidly. High prices induced many men to make liquor for sale or for their own use. They learned that corn whisky and home brew could be manufactured easily. More liquor is being manufactured in Kansas now than at any time in the state's history."

If that shocks your nervous system, you had better get some shock absorbers before reading what follows. Abnormal conditions in the state's penal, corrective and eleemosynary institutions are described in a dispatch from Topeka, dated April 15, 1921, as follows:

"The crime wave in Kansas does not appear to have receded. Figures from the state penal institutions continue to show a big increase in the population of the prisons and corrective institutions.

"The number of prisoners in the state penitentiary at Lansing now is 952, the largest number in the last twelve years, or since the state of Oklahoma removed its prisoners from the Kansas prison.

"Two years ago the population of the Lansing prison was six hundred. The increase in two years has amounted to 352, or more than 50 per cent. The Industrial school for young men at Hutchinson, intended for first offenders, shows even a bigger gain in proportion to the number usually imprisoned in that institution. Two years ago the population of the Hutchinson institution was 196. Now it is 475.

"The increase in the number of incorrigible and wayward girls at the Beloit Industrial home for young women has not been so large, but even that institution shows a gain of forty-two in the last two years, and it has a total population now of 272.

"The increase in the number of inmates at the reformatory for young boys at Topeka has been sixty-four, the number at present being 294.

"The unsettled social conditions also have had their effect upon the hospitals for the insane, the increase in population at these institutions being much greater than usual in the last four years. The total population of the Topeka, Osawatomie and Larned hospitals now is 3,051, the increase in the population at the three institutions since November 8, 1918, being 1,393.

"The population of the hospital for epileptics at Parsons now is 534, and the increase since November 8, 1918, has been 168.

"The penal institutions at Lansing and Hutchinson are crowded to their capacity, and the board of administration will rush the work of completing new cellhouses allowed by the last legislature in order to make room for the present population. The institution at Hutchinson, particularly, is overcrowded.

"The housing conditions at the Topeka hospital for the insane now are crowded beyond the limit. The capacity of this institution is 946 males and 646 females. The present population is: Males, 913; females, 663.

In other words, the institution has seventeen more women than it has quarters to accommodate and in order to hold the number down to this figure the state has been compelled to parole 371 inmates who were not cured and should not have been sent away from the institution.

"At Osawatomie the state has been compelled to parole 362 inmates for the same reason. The conditions at Osawatomie are not quite so bad as at Topeka.

"The state training school for women at Lansing also is overcrowded. That institution has quarters for 650 women, and the number of inmates today is 691. Many of the inmates of the state training school would have been sent to Beloit but for the establishment of this school, and Beloit now has more inmates than it can accommodate.

"The legislature allowed for building at the institutions named above, which when completed will furnish ample capacity for present needs.

"But, unless the crime wave recedes and the state gets back to normalcy as to its morals and nerves, Kansas will be compelled to enter upon a big building program for its penal institutions."

Crime Wave Nation Wide.

No one but a criminal at heart could wish for conditions such as the foregoing facts and figures disclose exist in the state of Kansas; but that the same conditions prevail throughout the country is clearly indicated by the following dispatch from Washington, dated September 9, 1921:

"A nation-wide wave of law violations today taxed the energies of several government departments.

"Attorney General Daugherty is giving personal attention to the situation with the assistance of government detectives, members of the cabinet and a special committee of lawyers.

"Crime, especially offenses against the Federal government, has increased approximately eight times since the pre-war period, records of the justice department and of the federal courts show.

"Nearly one hundred thousand criminal cases

brought by the government and its agents now are awaiting trial in the federal courts. The department of justice is spending nearly 20 million dollars a year in maintaining courts and the number is insufficient to cope with the situation.

"Violations of the prohibition laws are crowding the courts to such an extent that Attorney General Daugherty has proposed the establishment of special tribunals to handle this business."

Can any informed man or woman—and there is no excuse for ignorance in this country—advocate the continuance of a program which has brought about this deplorable condition, and not become particeps criminis to the greatest national crime since the days of the Spanish Inquisition?

Growing Disregard for Law. ✓

Reverence for law is essential to good order and absolutely indispensable to the safety and perpetuity of a republican form of government. Hence, by far the most dangerous result of this hysterical legislation is the breeding of nation-wide disrespect for law. In a recent address Federal Judge Martin J. Wade hit the nail squarely on the head when he said: "If there is any one thing which demands the immediate attention of the nation, it is the growing disregard for law, the development of a spirit of rebellion which defies all authority, sweeps away all restraint and brings anarchy and chaos."

When the first case under the Harrison Narcotic law was brought before Judge John C. Pollock, of the Federal court of Kansas, according to the press reports of that date, he made the following comments:

"It is sometimes thought one of the most difficult matters to understand—that is, for an intelligent human being to understand—why a free people of the Anglo-Saxon race will deliberately, through their representatives in the legislature of the state and in their national legislature, enslave themselves to the state and to the government. But it has become almost habitual to do so in this country.

"Now, because a few out of the many have not the manhood, the strength of character, to resist the baneful effects of narcotics or intoxicants people voluntarily put themselves in regard to those matters in slavery to protect somebody who is not worthy of being protected from their use; will sacrifice those who are self respecting to protect or bolster up some worthless scoundrels who are of no earthly use to themselves or their government.

"Now, why people will do that, why this country is doing that, I do not know, but they are doing it, and doing it to the extent that the people of this country will rebel in the near future; and people acting in a representative capacity should recognize the fact in so doing, by the ceaseless enactment of the many purely regulatory laws, and the system of espionage by which they are attempted to be enforced, they will either lead the citizen of this country into bondage, or the people, in the end, will rebel at having their every act regulated by law where they should control it themselves."

This is a timely warning from a learned judge who is doubtless familiar with the history of the rise and fall of other nations and the unhappy consequences that have invariably followed such legislation. Ever since the days when ancient Attica forbade the wearing of earrings and rouge, down to the present time, all such legislation has invariably proven disastrous to the church which sponsored it and to the state that attempted to enforce it. It is clearly evident to any thinking man that the same result will inevitably follow such legislation in America. The laws of God are inexorable.

and the empire were overthrown and went down to destruction through the vortex of bolshevism and anarchy. On the other side was Turkey, whose religion and civilization both rest upon prohibition. It is the only country in the world where prohibition is a success, because it is a cardinal doctrine of Mohammedanism, the established religion of the empire. The God-given right of free moral agency is denied to the people who are kept in servile obedience to the church by the power of the state. Under the baneful influence of Islamism and prohibition Turkey is trailing at the tail-end of civilization not far removed from a state of savagery. Shall we follow in the ignominious footsteps of Russia and Turkey? Shall we accept this idol of decadent civilizations and continue to flaunt it in the faces of freemen as an American ideal? Shall we Mohammedanize America instead of Christianizing Turkey? Shall we substitute the Koran for the Bible? Shall we exchange Christ and "the perfect law of liberty" for Mohammed and prohibition? God forbid!

A Religious Esperanto.

If William E. ("Pussyfoot") Johnson had gone to India to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ, he would have been an unwelcome guest among the Moslem and Hindu church dignitaries and civil rulers; but when he goes to preach prohibition—the religion of the Orient—he is received in regal splendor. A recent dispatch from Delhi reports that "Moslems and Hindus, thousands of them, have rendered Johnson honors rarely shown to any person short of royalty. Indian journalists describe the American's entry into the ancient capital somewhat

as Thomas Moore in 'Lalla Rookh,' pictured the brilliant and triumphant arrival of the sultan of Bucharia to claim the heart and hand of Aurungzebe. The leaders of the Delhi demonstration included the head of the Khalafet movement in India, the political head of the Moslem church, and Bishop Warne of America."

Imagine the political head of the Moslem church, an American bishop, and an anti-saloon crusader all standing on the same platform speaking this strange religious esperanto. At last a common ground has been found—a Godless and Christless religion, acceptable alike to the atheist and the unbeliever, to the Christian and the Jew, to the protestant and the Roman Catholic, to the Moslem and the Buddhist, to the civilized and the barbarian. Meanwhile the ominous clouds of another Dark Age are obscuring the cross on which the Prince of Glory died as the gospel of love gives way to a gospel of force.

Moral Courage Needed.

The greatest need of the hour is for men and women of moral courage. There are plenty of men who have the physical courage to face the liquid fire, the poisonous gas and the belching cannon to defend this country against a foreign foe; but few indeed who have the sublime moral courage requisite to face the taunts, the jeers and the sneers of their neighbors, who are well meaning but woefully misguided citizens. The minister in the pulpit, the editor in his sanctum, the lawyer at the bar and the judge on the bench—alas—all these falter before the force of public opinion. As a result it is difficult to find a real statesman, one who prefers principle to

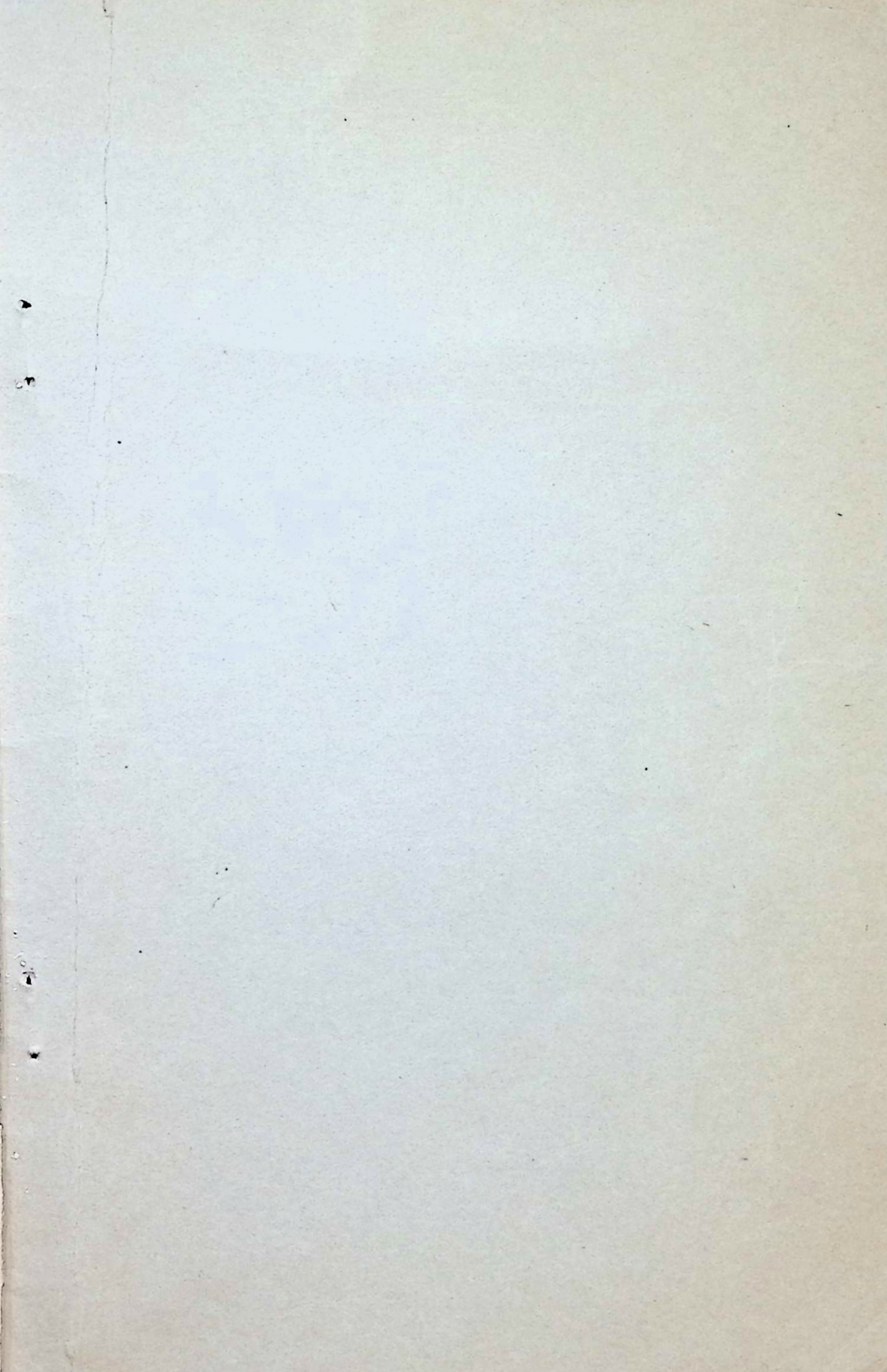
political power, one who prizes the approval of his own conscience more than the plaudits of the crowd.

An Appeal to Patriotism.

We need to rekindle the fires of patriotism throughout America today. Is there no Robert Newman to hang out the lantern as a danger signal from the belfry of the Old North Church? Is there no Paul Revere to spring into the saddle and awake the sleeping denizens of the rural communities to a sense of impending danger? Is there no Patrick Henry to electrify the people with that heroic exclamation, "Give me liberty or give me death?" Such men are needed today as urgently as ever they were for purposes of national safety at Boston or Lexington, at Brandywine or Valley Forge.

It is the age-long struggle for liberty and freedom—for the privilege, aye, even the inalienable right of the people to live their own lives in their own way, circumscribed and limited only by the equal rights of others. Without this right liberty is a myth and freedom a sham. It was for the enjoyment of this right that the oppressed of all lands came to America. It was to regain this right that the Colonies separated themselves from the mother country. It was this right—"The keystone of English liberty"—that became the cornerstone of our republic. Although the degenerate sons of noble sires may esteem it only as "a license to do wrong," and regard Washington and his compatriots at Valley Forge as only "a motley rabble of rebels in rags," yet every true American, like Patrick Henry, prizes liberty more than life.

Men and women of America, wake up and think!



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